REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE LYON COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE LYON COUNTY SHERIFF

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Lyon County Sheriff's audit for the year ended December 31, 2009. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees decreased by \$893 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$324,120 as of December 31, 2009. Revenues decreased by \$397 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$496.

Report Comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The Sheriff's deposits were insured and collateralized by bank securities.

<u>CONTENTS</u> PAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS	3
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT	5
REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND	
ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL	
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	11
COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION	15



The Honorable James C. Campbell, Lyon County Judge/Executive The Honorable Kent Murphy, Lyon County Sheriff Members of the Lyon County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the Sheriff of Lyon County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2009. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the Sheriff's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated June 16, 2010 on our consideration of the Lyon County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.



The Honorable James C. Campbell, Lyon County Judge/Executive The Honorable Kent Murphy, Lyon County Sheriff Members of the Lyon County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Sheriff and Fiscal Court of Lyon County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these interested parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

June 16, 2010

LYON COUNTY KENT MURPHY, SHERIFF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

Revenues

Corps of Engineers - Lake Patrol		\$ 13,936
State Fees For Services: Finance and Administration Cabinet Sheriff Security Service	\$ 23,729 41,037	64,766
Circuit Court Clerk		840
Fiscal Court		72,325
County Clerk - Delinquent Taxes		725
Commission On Taxes Collected Commissions 10% Add-On Penalty Advertising and Sheriff's Fees	203,257 20,169 3,655	227,081
Fees Collected For Services: Auto Inspections Accident and Police Reports Serving Papers Carrying Concealed Deadly Weapon Permits Miscellaneous	2,465 236 13,502 2,220 2,723	21,146
Interest Earned		 203
Total Revenues		401,022
Expenditures		
Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay: Materials and Supplies-		
Office Materials and Supplies Other Charges- Travel Expense	33	22
Bond Transporting Prisoners	 508 4,015	 4,556
Total Expenditures		 4,578

LYON COUNTY

KENT MURPHY, SHERIFF

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2009 (Continued)

Net Revenues			\$	396,444
Less: Statutory Maximum	\$	68,796		
Training Incentive Benefit		3,528		72,324
	-		-	
Excess Fees Due County for 2009				324,120
Payments to Fiscal Court - Paid Monthly				324,120
Balance Due Fiscal Court at Completion of Audit			\$	0

LYON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2009

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the Sheriff as determined by the audit. KRS 134.310 requires the Sheriff to settle excess fees with the fiscal court at the time he files his final settlement with the fiscal court.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive) at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2009 services
- Reimbursements for 2009 activities
- Tax commissions due from December tax collections
- Payments due other governmental entities for payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2009

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

LYON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2009 (Continued)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fee Pooling

The Lyon County Sheriff participates in a fee pooling system with the fiscal court. Fee officials who participate in the fee pooling deposit all fund collected into their official operating account. All fees collected are then paid to the County Treasurer on a monthly basis. Invoices are submitted to the County Treasurer to document operating expenses. Transporting prisoners and other minor expenses may occasionally be paid from the fees collected by the official. The County Treasurer in turn pays almost all operating expenses on behalf of the fee official.

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute.

Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. Nonhazardous covered employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 are required to contribute 6 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.50 percent for the first six months and 16.16 percent for the last six months.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Nonhazardous employees who begin participation on or after September 1, 2008 must met the rule of 87 (members age plus years of service credit must equal 87, and the member must be a minimum of 57 years of age) or the member is age 65, with a minimum of 60 months service credit.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The Lyon County Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

LYON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2009 (Continued)

Note 3. Deposits (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the Sheriff's deposits may not be returned. The Lyon County Sheriff does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2009, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement.

Note 4. Drug Enforcement Fund

The Lyon County Sheriff's office maintains a Drug Enforcement Fund that is used solely for the purpose of drug enforcement and eradication. The beginning balance in this fund was \$12,946. Receipts totaled \$4,065 and expenditures totaled \$1,807. The total fund balance was \$15,204 as of December 31, 2009.



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

The Honorable James C. Campbell, Lyon County Judge/Executive The Honorable Kent Murphy, Lyon County Sheriff Members of the Lyon County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Lyon County Sheriff for the year ended December 31, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated June 16, 2010. The Sheriff's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Lyon County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as discussed in the accompanying comment and recommendation, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a material weakness.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statement will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a material weakness.

• The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties



Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Lyon County Sheriff's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2009, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Lyon County Fiscal Court, others within the entity, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

June 16, 2010



LYON COUNTY KENT MURPHY, SHERIFF COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2009

INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

The Sheriff's Office Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties

The Sheriff's Office has a lack of segregation of duties. Due to a limited staff size, the bookkeeper is required to perform multiple tasks such as the collection of cash from customers, daily checkout procedures, deposit preparation, the preparation of checks for disbursements, the bookkeeping function, and monthly bank reconciliations.

Segregation of duties over these functions, or the implementation of compensating controls when needed because the number of staff is limited, is essential for providing protection from asset misappropriation and helping prevent inaccurate financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities.

Given the fact that the Sheriff has a limited staff and proper segregation is not achievable without the hiring of additional employees, we recommend the Sheriff implement compensating controls to reduce the risk of misappropriation of assets associated with the lack of segregation of duties. Compensating controls such as strong oversight by the Sheriff or a designee can be an effective alternative when duties cannot be segregated. This oversight should include reviewing daily checkout procedures, monthly bank reconciliations, receipts and disbursements ledgers, and quarterly reports. Documentation, such as the Sheriff or designee's initials or signature, should be provided on those items that have been reviewed.

Sheriff's Response: No Response